

| Kind of Ad.       | First Week. | Second Week. | Third Week. | Fourth Week. | Over 4 Weeks. |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| One insertion.    | 1.00        | 1.75         | 2.50        | 3.25         | 4.00          |
| Two insertions.   | 2.00        | 3.50         | 5.00        | 6.50         | 8.00          |
| Three insertions. | 3.00        | 5.25         | 7.50        | 9.75         | 12.00         |
| Four insertions.  | 4.00        | 7.00         | 10.00       | 13.00        | 16.00         |
| Five insertions.  | 5.00        | 8.75         | 12.50       | 16.25        | 20.00         |
| Six insertions.   | 6.00        | 10.50        | 15.00       | 19.50        | 24.00         |
| Over six.         | 12.00       | 18.00        | 24.00       | 30.00        | 36.00         |

IN THE DARK.

Come back to me back!  
For the light went out  
When your eyes looked away from me;  
Grieved and weary I wander about,  
In the cold dark alone.  
Try to find my way to you, dear,  
Come, darling, and take my hand!  
Once I drew it away in my pride,  
Now I wonder where in the land.  
Come back to me back!  
With the spring's sweet perfume,  
With the birds' sweet song,  
For I turn my face from the golden time,  
And my eyes from its melody,  
For my passionate soul cries out for he day  
For your heart fell away from mine;  
Once out for good I pushed away,  
Spilling its golden wine.  
Come, and your kiss shall kindle again  
The passion blood of my cheek;  
Come! and read in my eyes the pain  
That my lips are too proud to speak;  
Come! for I lie in the cold without,  
Thrilled with life in the cold.  
All for you, and my soul cried out  
Like a poor little motherless child.

New York Fashion.

(Special Fashion Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.)

New York, Oct. 1863.

Paniers have been a very heavy blow to the return of the most fashionable of the Parisian very little worn there, hardly at all by leaders of fashion, and in only a very quiet, modified form. Here the time being, the Parisian is panier mad. All sorts of materials for all sorts of people must be made in panier, and the consequence is appearances frequently are the most grotesque. Imagine large, stout women, in panier, and short, bony women, with the superfluous skin hanging upon their backs! Moreover, while an artist can give an air of grace and distinction to any fashion, an inexperienced dressmaker can ruin the simplest and prettiest design. Judge, then, the sort of work that is often made of the panier.

The beautiful embroidered robes, the choicest fabrics of the season contain no material for paniers, a fact which sometimes turns rejoicing over their splendor into the deepest mourning and anxiety. The city is searched for the exact shade of blue, green, or red, and an enormous price paid for something to form the bulky appendage which spoils the dress. One lady carried the magnificent dress of her tribulation to a French dressmaker, and inquired what she should do. "Make it up without the panier," said Madame.

But paniers are so fashionable," urged the distressed lady.

"Among the *de la mode*," says Madame, "wishes to copy them," remarked the modiste. That settled the question—the dress was made without the panier.

To show the prices sometimes asked by dressmakers now, I will mention a fact. A lady recently took a rich silk to a fashionable establishment to have it made up. It was an elegant embroidered robe, and she wanted very little trimming. She was asked two hundred dollars making and for the slight fringes, linings, buttons, and the like required. She did not leave it.

PICTURESQUE STYLES.

The new styles of dress are very peculiar in their respect to the question of whether or not the grace and taste of the wearer to make them becoming. There is no real basis of respectability, as formerly, in a nice dress and shawl. Both are indispensable. A lady in a dress of "costumes" dainty and artistic, or dreadfully dowdy, according to the instinct, measure of refinement and cultivation of the wearer.

Long cloaks, or shawls worn in the old-fashioned three-cornered style, are out of the question with the short, quaint, fanciful tailors, which are made to be exhibited. The outer garments, therefore, take the form of little jackets, looped up capes, rosettes, and shawls, as long as scarfs, and draped in picturesque Highland fashion about the shoulders.

Another method of arranging shawls is to raise them in folds high upon each shoulder, and clasp them with gold or silver clasps. Shawl clasps. Lace shawls and cloaks are especially graceful in this way. Plaid shawls are better worn as scarfs. The method of arranging them is to fold them lengthwise, place one end over the right shoulder, and the scarf down under the left arm, pass it around the shoulder a second time, cross the breast, and throw the second end over the left shoulder. This style has the merit of sublimating quite common plain shawls, and constitutes a very warm and comfortable addition to a suit.

NEW WINTER CLOAKS.

Outside garments are necessarily small, short, and cut in fanciful shapes and designs to suit the present style of street costumes. There is a great deal of variety in the styles. They are mainly jackets, fitted like basques, and having hood attached, or capes with hood or looped, with bows or rosettes.

The large cloaks are worn as wraps, and consist of a succession of capes, each forming only a collar. There are also cloaks composed of three round capes, edged with fringe, and the upper one looped at the back, and ornamented with rosettes and tassels.

There is also a very comfortable loose paleot, in which two capes are attached, the upper one of which is either arranged with double folds, which forms a pointed hood, or is ornamented with a large collar, edged up on the center, a la *Colleen Bawn*, with two rosettes.

The new Tartan costumes are generally made with capes, and are of the Tartan of balls of chenille in the colors of the Tartan. They are additionally trimmed with round bow rosette of black velvet, with narrow fringe. American ladies find it difficult to ignore their tartan, and they are seen in velvet cloak as the *ne plus ultra* of fashionable elegance, but the Parisian ladies rather give up expensive cloaks to go by, adopt a stylish suit, and wear a wide, warm, water-proof, or a Tartan water-proof cloak, with a Scotch shawl, to wear as a plaid in charge, are, in fact, all that is necessary for comfortable winter wear.

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VOLUME LI.

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NUMBER 1.

makes a very handsome dress, quite as handsome as silk, and much more effective than a common silk. It is \$2 22 a yard and is not fashionable in general use, except in prison, and black. A winter cloak of cloth should be made up as a pelisse, with a cape, or as a round, composed of two or three capes, and for bon for the neck, properly added to the dress in cloaks.

With the present style of dress, warm underclothing is required, and this must not be lost sight of. Long Baltimore hose knit or cotton drawers, warm flannel undershirts, and a "boulevard" over a small hood, will be found necessary by most ladies, especially those living in the country, and in addition high lined boots, and possibly, knit mittens and gloves. Make the pelisses sufficiently warm at any rate.

Light silk and lace silks have come into fashion again this season, and will be very much worn, trimmed with white lace. These silks are much more becoming than those silks can be conceived, and they are made quite inexpensive by simply trimming the waist with bretelles or square berche of lace, and leaving the skirt plain. Under a statue of the United States, making special provisions for such cases, the witnesses were summoned at the cost of their mileage and attendance paid by the United States.

The evidence disclosed a most brutal murder. Lucy Armstrong, aged about 91 years, had been killed about 15 years; her head had been cut off by an instrument, and the body was found in a field. The body was found in a field, and the head was found in a field. The body was found in a field, and the head was found in a field. The body was found in a field, and the head was found in a field.

A new ball dress, which is very pretty for young ladies, consists of a blue velvet bodice, trimmed around the bottom with a puffing of gauze, headed with black velvet, edged on either side with white gauze, pulled longitudinally, and edged with white velvet and white blue. The tunic is high, has long puffed sleeves, with a band of velvet edged with blonde at the top and bottom, and open in front over a blue velvet bodice, trimmed around the bottom with a puffing of gauze, headed with black velvet, edged on either side with white gauze, pulled longitudinally, and edged with white velvet and white blue.

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The Lewis County Murders—Trial of the Prisoners.

(From the National Intelligencer Oct. 29.)

A few days ago we adverted to the fact that the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company had notified the President of the State of Delaware of his refusal to pay the tax levied by the act of said State on the transportation of passengers. This refusal is evidently based on the ground of its unconstitutionality. We find that the Supreme Court of the United States passed upon the question at the last term, in the case of *Crandall vs. the State of Nevada*, reported 6 Wallace, page 36.

The tax levied by the act was enacted that "there shall be levied a capitation tax of one dollar upon every person leaving the State by any railroad, stage-coach, or other vehicle engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers for hire. This tax was to be paid by the carrier to the State."

The case was argued for the State by P. Phillips, Esq., of this city, who maintained that the act was not within the prohibition against ex post facto laws, and that it was a thing exported, not a person; nor in conflict with the power to regulate commerce among the States, as the grant of this power is not exclusive, and Congress had passed no act regulating interstate travel.

That an act bona fide levied for revenue is not unconstitutional because in its operation it may be indirect or on commerce.

The tax is not levied on the passenger, nor paid by him; that it operates alone on the carrier, and is strictly a tax on his business, and is the same as if a gross sum had been imposed.

The decision of the court was delivered by Justice Miller, holding that the act levied a tax on the traveler.

That the act was necessary to decide whether the act was within the prohibition as to taxing exports.

That the act was not void as interfering with the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States, or which has a uniform operation over the whole country.

That the court concluded, that "for all the great purposes for which the Federal Government was formed, we are one people, with common country. We are all citizens of the United States, and as members of the same community, must have the same rights."

Richard, though mortally wounded, contrived to crawl during the same night to the house of Mr. Nichols, distant about 200 yards from the scene of the crime, and there he lay until the alarm was given. A doctor, who called to dress the wounds of Richard, pronounced them mortal, and he, with a full knowledge of his impending death, narrated the details of the crime, and said that the prisoners had done the deed.

Richard died on the Tuesday following, but before his death (on Sunday) a Coroner's inquest, conducted by the grand jury, and the sworn testimony of Richard was taken. This testimony, though objected to by the prisoners' counsel, was allowed by the court to go to the jury. This was the chief direct testimony against the accused, all the rest being circumstantial.

On the next morning (Sunday) the prisoners were arrested. A rain had fallen in the night, and the ground was very muddy. The morning the people of Lewis county, numbering perhaps fifty or one hundred, had collected to discover, if possible, the perpetrators of the foul murder.

Mrs. Byers, the mother of the prisoner, John Byers, and at whose house both the prisoners lived, resided less than one mile from the scene of death. Testimony was adduced to show that she, a devoted wife, was a threat on the part of the prisoners against their murdered victims. Tracks of boots and shoes were found in the soft earth leading from Mrs. Byers to the negro cabin and residence of the prisoners, and the tracks were found with the boots and shoes worn by the prisoners, and which were exhibited on the stand.

Two pairs of pants, identified as belonging to the prisoners, were found at Mrs. Byers' on Sunday, which had been recently washed, but which still had stains of blood upon them. The mother of John Byers, in her efforts to get rid of the blood, had used a sponge, which she had used to wash the pants, and which she had used to wash the pants, and which she had used to wash the pants.

When sifted, her evidence established the fact that the prisoners, after they retired to bed, covered about the bloody deed they had committed, and that they had used the sponge, which she had used to wash the pants, and which she had used to wash the pants.

How long a time she did not know. The was one other direct witness to the murder—a little child, the sister of Richard—about ten years of age; but independent of her testimony, the evidence against the prisoners was overwhelming. Col. Whitman, the Assistant United States Attorney, opened the case for the Government on Tuesday. He was followed by the prisoners' counsel, who consumed the balance of that day and a part of Friday. Gen. Whitaker, for the prisoner, consumed the balance of Friday. On Saturday Col. Bristol, United States Attorney, opened the case for the Government, and consumed the balance of that day and a part of Sunday.

The case was submitted to the jury. The jury deliberated about three hours, and at five o'clock last evening returned a verdict of guilty.

Thus has ended this most interesting trial. As to the guilt of the accused, we cannot say. The jury found them guilty, and the verdict is undoubtedly a just one. The prisoners were a most respectable and patriotic set of men, and they were found guilty of a most heinous crime. The evidence against them was overwhelming, and they were found guilty of a most heinous crime.

The English and American Women. Dr. Holland ("Timothy Titeboom") writes from England to the Springfield Republican.

"I confess to a little disappointment in the Englishman physically. No American, passing through the streets of London, would imagine that he was dealing with a man of the Englishman to the American."

I speak only of the men. The English woman is larger and stronger than her American sister, but I am yet to be convinced of the physical superiority of the Englishman to the American."

I have the authority of a competent and candid English woman for the statement that the American woman is the handsomest of the two nations. It is true, that the average American girl is more beautiful than her cousin across the water. She has greater delicacy of feature, and generally a finer make-up. She matures earlier, and it is quite likely, faster, and correct that she is prettier is not to be disputed. The girl here, is also, under the usage of English society, a suppressed creature, without the freedom that favors vivacity. The English girl is perfectly at home in society before the English girl sees society at all, or has ever been permitted to escape the eye of her governess or her mother.

The American girl may be much too forward, but I am sure that the English girl suffers by too great bondage. Female education in the two countries differs greatly, and, since we are so much in contact, the English girl is more showy than that of the American. As a general thing, the English girl knows little or nothing of mathematics and the natural sciences. These branches in America, though not so much studied as in England, are more generally taught. The English girl is more of a bookworm, and you will find multitudes of American girls who are adepts in them. That, in the education of the English girl, which strikes me as being the most curious, is the knowledge of languages, of literature, of music and of drawing. Everything which contributes to show in society is acquired by the English girl. I cannot recall, among my English traveling acquaintances, a lady who could not speak French, and several of them have spoken French, Italian and German with entire facility. With these languages at command, with a wide acquaintance with history and belles lettres, and with the accomplishments of sketching and playing the piano, it must be acknowledged that the English girl shows for all that she is, and that, for social purposes, her acquisitions are greatly superior to those of the American girl.

At Fort Scott the inhabitants procure all their food by grading the streets, where it is found in abundance.

Tax on Travel—Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(From the National Intelligencer Oct. 29.)

A few days ago we adverted to the fact that the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company had notified the President of the State of Delaware of his refusal to pay the tax levied by the act of said State on the transportation of passengers. This refusal is evidently based on the ground of its unconstitutionality. We find that the Supreme Court of the United States passed upon the question at the last term, in the case of *Crandall vs. the State of Nevada*, reported 6 Wallace, page 36.

The tax levied by the act was enacted that "there shall be levied a capitation tax of one dollar upon every person leaving the State by any railroad, stage-coach, or other vehicle engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers for hire. This tax was to be paid by the carrier to the State."

The case was argued for the State by P. Phillips, Esq., of this city, who maintained that the act was not within the prohibition against ex post facto laws, and that it was a thing exported, not a person; nor in conflict with the power to regulate commerce among the States, as the grant of this power is not exclusive, and Congress had passed no act regulating interstate travel.

That an act bona fide levied for revenue is not unconstitutional because in its operation it may be indirect or on commerce.

The tax is not levied on the passenger, nor paid by him; that it operates alone on the carrier, and is strictly a tax on his business, and is the same as if a gross sum had been imposed.

The decision of the court was delivered by Justice Miller, holding that the act levied a tax on the traveler.

That the act was necessary to decide whether the act was within the prohibition as to taxing exports.

That the act was not void as interfering with the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States, or which has a uniform operation over the whole country.

That the court concluded, that "for all the great purposes for which the Federal Government was formed, we are one people, with common country. We are all citizens of the United States, and as members of the same community, must have the same rights."

Richard, though mortally wounded, contrived to crawl during the same night to the house of Mr. Nichols, distant about 200 yards from the scene of the crime, and there he lay until the alarm was given. A doctor, who called to dress the wounds of Richard, pronounced them mortal, and he, with a full knowledge of his impending death, narrated the details of the crime, and said that the prisoners had done the deed.

Richard died on the Tuesday following, but before his death (on Sunday) a Coroner's inquest, conducted by the grand jury, and the sworn testimony of Richard was taken. This testimony, though objected to by the prisoners' counsel, was allowed by the court to go to the jury. This was the chief direct testimony against the accused, all the rest being circumstantial.

On the next morning (Sunday) the prisoners were arrested. A rain had fallen in the night, and the ground was very muddy. The morning the people of Lewis county, numbering perhaps fifty or one hundred, had collected to discover, if possible, the perpetrators of the foul murder.

Mrs. Byers, the mother of the prisoner, John Byers, and at whose house both the prisoners lived, resided less than one mile from the scene of death. Testimony was adduced to show that she, a devoted wife, was a threat on the part of the prisoners against their murdered victims. Tracks of boots and shoes were found in the soft earth leading from Mrs. Byers to the negro cabin and residence of the prisoners, and the tracks were found with the boots and shoes worn by the prisoners, and which were exhibited on the stand.

Two pairs of pants, identified as belonging to the prisoners, were found at Mrs. Byers' on Sunday, which had been recently washed, but which still had stains of blood upon them. The mother of John Byers, in her efforts to get rid of the blood, had used a sponge, which she had used to wash the pants, and which she had used to wash the pants.

When sifted, her evidence established the fact that the prisoners, after they retired to bed, covered about the bloody deed they had committed, and that they had used the sponge, which she had used to wash the pants, and which she had used to wash the pants.

How long a time she did not know. The was one other direct witness to the murder—a little child, the sister of Richard—about ten years of age; but independent of her testimony, the evidence against the prisoners was overwhelming. Col. Whitman, the Assistant United States Attorney, opened the case for the Government on Tuesday. He was followed by the prisoners' counsel, who consumed the balance of that day and a part of Friday. Gen. Whitaker, for the prisoner, consumed the balance of Friday. On Saturday Col. Bristol, United States Attorney, opened the case for the Government, and consumed the balance of that day and a part of Sunday.







## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Hillsboro.**—This little place is situated at the terminus of the turnpike leading toward the mountains of Eastern Kentucky from Maysville. A pike is progressing towards Wyoming, at the mouth of Slate is Bath county, which will doubtless be completed to Owingville so soon as Bath county re-awakens to her interest and adopts a judicious turnpike system. Angler turnpike is being built from Hillsboro to Phelps Mill, situated on Fox Creek, three and a half miles from Hillsboro, on the road from that place to Morehead, the county seat of Rowan. This pike will barely rise the region in which vast forests of pine and other trees valuable for lumber purposes are now comparatively worthless on account of the distance from market and the bad roads. We hope that there will be enterprise enough to push this road through to Morehead, and thus not only attract the trade towards Hillsboro and Maysville, but greatly increase it by assisting in the development of the resources of the country. The small mountain wagons, suited to the bad dirt roads of Bath, Rowan, Morgan, and Breathitt, counties come to Hillsboro, there unload their supplies of country produce, which are shipped to Maysville and from there to Cincinnati. Returning they carry back dry goods, groceries, hardware, and the various necessities consumed by the people of those counties. Goods can be brought to Maysville from Cincinnati cheaper than they can be carried from that city to the depot of the Covington and Lexington railroad. They can be shipped in wagons to Hillsboro for very little if any more than it costs to ship them to Paris over the Central road. From Paris to Mt. Sterling is twenty-two miles, while from Maysville to Hillsboro is but twenty-seven miles. The price of transportation from Cincinnati to Hillsboro via Maysville is much less than from Cincinnati to Mt. Sterling via Paris. Hence men will haul their fine canal coal from Breathitt and Morgan counties to Hillsboro and sell it at thirty-seven cents, and load their wagons for the return trip with many articles which they can buy cheaper in Hillsboro than in Mt. Sterling, rather than haul it to Mt. Sterling and sell it for fifty cents and pay the higher price demanded for what they need in exchange. Thus Hillsboro is rapidly becoming the point to and from which a very large part of the hauling from Bath, Morgan, Rowan, Wolfe, and Breathitt is done. All the trade thus brought to Hillsboro ultimately in Maysville. Of course this will not be the case when a railroad shall be built from Lexington to the mouth of the Big Sandy, passing through Mt. Sterling, Owingville, Rowan Cross Roads, and Morehead. Much of the shipping done to and from Hillsboro will then be diverted from that place for the same reason that it is now transacted there—transportation to and from other places will be cheaper and quicker. Hillsboro and the part of Fleming county adjacent is thus directly interested in the completion of a railroad from Maysville to Paris and the branch that would then be extended through Flemingsburg and Hillsboro on to the mineral regions of Bath and Morgan.

**Eastern Kentucky.**—One who rides through Eastern Kentucky will be unavoidably struck with its inexhaustible wealth now lying comparatively idle and valueless. Last week we had a ride through Bath, Fleming, Rowan and Lewis counties, and remarked the vast forests of timber in which no woodman's axe has ever yet been heard to ring. A few miles east of Hillsboro the rider will ascend a large hill called Tar Flat, several thousand acres of which have been purchased by a company from the Northern States, who are rapidly felling the pine forests and converting them into marketable lumber. When ready this lumber is floated in rafts down Licking to Covington and Cincinnati. Another company, under the title of Butterfield, Stacey & Company, about a year since purchased a large tract in the eastern part of Bath, from Wm. L. Sudduth, and are rapidly bringing the timber into use and service. But still there are thousands of acres, which the population have turned to no account whatever, which are covered with the finest timber in the world, while in the ground there lies hidden the greatest quantities of the richest iron and best coal in the West. With coal, timber and iron all convenient and near each other, with the innumerable streams coursing in every direction, no better country for manufacturing can be found in this land of ours. The Licking bottom lands are very fertile, and if properly cultivated and improved, would yield abundance of food to support a population ten times as large as that now residing in their neighborhood. Even as it is, few lands in Kentucky will produce so much corn with so little labor. Facilities of transportation is all that is needed to make that section of country the richest in the State and to increase its taxable value more than ten fold. We earnestly hope the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad will be commenced and pushed to completion at an early day. In the counties of Fayette, Clarke, Montgomery and a part of Bath, it will traverse a portion of the Blue Grass region: celebrated all the world over for its fine stock and unrivaled beauty and productiveness. A little farther east, it crosses Licking near Rowan Cross Roads, to which point iron, coal, lumber and corn can be floated from Bath, Morgan, and Magoffin on every freshet. Hogs from the small hills and corn fields of Licking would also be driven to the crossing from every direction. In Bath the Western part of the iron beds and coal fields are reached, and thence all along the line the mineral wealth of the country renders it one that will amply repay the cost of development. Fruit rarely fails. The country is remarkably healthy. The people are the most kind and hospitable of any with whom we have ever met. We wish them great good fortune, and to that end the realization of their hopes for the early completion of their railroad.

**Our Turnpike Connections.**—It will not be very many months before there will be an excellent turnpike road from Maysville all the way to Vaneburg, in Lewis county. When in the latter place several weeks ago we observed that much of the grading at that end of the road had already been done, and during the fine fall weather the contractors have been pushing the work as speedily as possible up Salt Lick towards Toleboro. We passed through the latter place on Monday last, and found that the pike had been graded through the little town, and much of the work done on either side of it. Soon the work will be completed from Toleboro to the terminus of the Lewis road at the Mason line on Phillips Creek where it joins with the Lewis and Mason Turnpike, running from Maysville to Equalization. Turning down Phillips Creek we rode to the hospitable house of Mr. Thomas Glasscock, where we spent the night. The grade down this little branch is very gradual, and can be constructed at a very trivial cost. The lip of the road turns from

Phillips Creek at Esq. Bradley's and crosses to the head of Ball Creek, following Ball Creek to its mouth, then down the Ohio river back to Kennedy's Creek, when it unites with the Maysville and Mt. Carmel Turnpike. The grade all the way is very easy, and there is actually not a single very long or steep hill to be ascended. The road gradually winds up Ball Creek until it climbs up to the top of the table land at a easy grade, and it runs along a beautifully undulating country to the Lewis county line. At Equalization it strikes a country full of fine timber, and gives it an outlet to Maysville. A great deal of the work has been done, and the next day we take across that country will be over one of the most level turnpike roads in Kentucky. We learn that the turnpike from Orangeburg to Toleboro, which joins the Vaneburg road at Phillips Creek, is also getting along well with every prospect of an early completion. W. D. Corryell and Dr. Cooper are manifesting much interest in its success, and as the road is a very necessary one, that will be a benefit to the neighborhood and be of an advantage to Maysville, we trust their hopes may be realized.

**The Benefits of a Railroad Illustrated.**—The Hopkinsville (Ky.) Conservative says of the benefits conferred by the railroad from Louisville to that point: "We presume there is scarcely a doubt of the fact that Hopkinsville is now increasing in population and business more rapidly than any city of its size in Kentucky. New buildings are going up in every direction—both business houses and residences. Our course is onward, and in a very short time Hopkinsville is destined to be the great commercial emporium of Southern Kentucky. We have just returned from a visit to the cities of Henderson and Owensboro, on the Ohio river, and can say, without exaggeration, that there is more stir and go-ahead-activeness, more people on the streets to be seen in Hopkinsville in one day than in either of the above mentioned cities in three, except on public days. This is no idle boast. And what has awakened the hitherto dormant energies of our people? The railroad. Five months of railroad connection has done more for Hopkinsville than had been done during the previous twenty years."

**Temperance in Kentucky.**—An interesting annual session of the grand division of the sons of temperance in Kentucky was held in Falmouth, Kentucky, October 21st and 22nd. Respectable meetings of the citizens were addressed by various speakers. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: G. W. P. Rev. H. J. Perry, Maysville. G. S. Rev. J. S. Cox, Foster's Landing. G. T. Rev. N. W. Zimmerman, Augusta. G. C. Rev. Wm. Platts, Mineola. G. C. A. O. Gregory, Mt. Sterling. G. S. T. R. Walters, Newport. P. G. W. P. Rev. F. S. Johns, Oldville. A Kentucky State Temperance Alliance was organized, and the following officers elected: President—D. J. J. Bradford, Augusta. Vice Presidents—Rev. H. J. Perry, Maysville, Col. A. D. Smalley, Newport. General Secretary—Rev. J. W. Muse, Mt. Olive. Financial Agent and Treasurer—Rev. Wm. Phipps, Mineola.

**Sweet Omelette to Bite.**—A newly married couple from one of the rural districts arrived in Maysville on Wednesday evening en route for Cincinnati on their bridal tour, and stopped at one of our city hotels waiting for the boat. The impatient bridegroom, unconscious that his every motion was witnessed by an amused crowd on the other side of the street, commenced embracing his bride in the hall in the second story of the hotel, which took of affection she received with the utmost satisfaction. He would first take hold of her hand, look lovingly into her eyes, then draw her to him and hug and kiss her most frantically, all of which not appeasing his ardor he would stoop and actually bite her on the shoulder. The rascals on the other side of the street stopped every one who passed until more than a hundred had witnessed these demonstrations. What seemed very sweet and poetical to the parties immediately engaged appeared very ludicrous to the spectators.

**Escalopia.**—We passed by this formerly celebrated summer resort in a ride through Lewis county the other day. It has gone sadly to ruins. Many of the buildings have been burned or torn down, and those that are yet standing are dilapidated past restoration. The property is in litigation, and nothing will be done to attract visitors again to the springs until the title shall be settled. A turnpike is contemplated from Vaneburg to the neighborhood of the springs, and one ought to be built from Escalopia to Toleboro and connecting there with roads in progress leading to Maysville. Settle the title to the property and place Escalopia in communication with the rest of the world by good roads and the springs would once more be resorted to by many visitors.

**The Alabama Claims** are now up again for adjustment, and the British government has expressed itself desirous of an arbitration. Among the claims persistently pressed, are those of the ever-present and active J. C. Ayer & Co., for the value of shipments of Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Pills, in transit for Oregon, Vancouver's Island and Russian America, destroyed on the Anna Schmidt off the coast of South America. So universal is the use of their remedies, that they are almost on almost every sea, and this firm is frequently caught between the upper and neither millions of contending nations. But they are known to stand up for their rights and to get them.—*Republican Washington, D. C.*

**Deer Hunting.**—Last week we met at Trip-let Bridge, in Rowan county, two parties of hunters, one from Bath and the other from Fleming county. Mr. Jackson, from Fleming, and Frank Mathews from Bath, each killed a deer, and some of the Bath party caught a live red fox, which they intended to turn loose in the fields of Bath and run down with hounds. They were jubilant over the prospect of fine sport. We were indebted to these gentlemen for a hearty welcome and an excellent supper at their camp. May they have many returns of their excursion, and always good luck.

**Distilling.**—John M. Duke & Co. have again commenced the manufacture of their fine Bourbon Whisky. Their distillery will continue in full operation during the winter. Many have regretted that the distillers in the old fashioned copper boilers has been prevented by the new tax law from manufacturing, but the whisky made by John M. Duke & Co., is a better article than that which is so much regretted.

**Your Lotion** has cured me of tetter (or salt rheum) on my hands of thirty years standing," writes Joseph Kistler, of Danville, Ind., who has been using Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetics Lotion.

## OFFICIAL VOTE OF MASON COUNTY.

| Presidents.       | Congress. |          |          |       |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|
|                   | Grant.    | Seymour. | Johnson. | Rice. |
| Maysville, No. 1. | 174       | 348      | 163      | 345   |
| Maysville, No. 2. | 29        | 151      | 151      | 151   |
| Dover.            | 11        | 107      | 10       | 108   |
| Minerva.          | 30        | 141      | 6        | 139   |
| Germanstown.      | 24        | 201      | 23       | 210   |
| Sardinia.         | 22        | 178      | 18       | 178   |
| Mayslick.         | 22        | 178      | 18       | 178   |
| Lewisburg.        | 38        | 129      | 38       | 125   |
| Orangeburg.       | 38        | 129      | 38       | 125   |
| Waverling.        | 38        | 129      | 38       | 125   |
| Murphyville.      | 38        | 129      | 38       | 125   |
| Totals.           | 631       | 1,862    | 582      | 1,850 |
| Majorities.       | 631       | 1,231    | 1,268    |       |

## LEWIS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

| Presidents.    | Congress. |          |          |       |
|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|
|                | Grant.    | Seymour. | Johnson. | Rice. |
| Mower.         | 127       | 57       | 127      | 119   |
| Concord.       | 137       | 112      | 137      | 112   |
| Vaneburg.      | 149       | 207      | 149      | 207   |
| Kincaid.       | 102       | 118      | 94       | 121   |
| Laurel Fork.   | 63        | 39       | 61       | 39    |
| Escalopia.     | 126       | 96       | 114      | 96    |
| Toleboro.      | 114       | 88       | 114      | 88    |
| Poplar Plains. | 96        | 37       | 96       | 37    |
| Elk Fork.      | 69        | 46       | 65       | 47    |
| Totals.        | 932       | 799      | 936      | 812   |
| Majorities.    | 184       | 152      | 138      |       |

## Official Vote of Fleming County.—The following is the official vote of Fleming county:

| Presidents.    | Congress. |          |          |       |
|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|
|                | Grant.    | Seymour. | Johnson. | Rice. |
| Flemingsburg.  | 132       | 227      | 132      | 227   |
| Centerville.   | 67        | 186      | 67       | 186   |
| Hillsboro.     | 174       | 174      | 174      | 174   |
| Mt. Carmel.    | 100       | 100      | 100      | 100   |
| Sherburne.     | 72        | 72       | 72       | 72    |
| Poplar Plains. | 143       | 143      | 143      | 143   |
| Elizaville.    | 50        | 50       | 50       | 50    |
| Muse's Mill.   | 37        | 37       | 37       | 37    |
| Tilton.        | 41        | 41       | 41       | 41    |
| Totals.        | 827       | 827      | 827      | 827   |
| Majorities.    | 184       | 152      | 138      |       |

## An Important Decision.—We find the following important decision of the Court of Appeals reported in the Frankfort Yeoman:

**Capital Sent by Residents of this State to Residents of Other States is Taxable Here.**  
Thomas vs. Mason County Court.  
The appellant, for his ward, Mary F. Thomas, moved the County Court of Mason to reduce to \$10,000 an assessment to the amount of \$22,000, which had been made against her under the equalization law.  
The appellant and his ward's father being partners before his death advanced to a Cincinnati firm money to be employed by them, on which they agreed to pay the taxes in Ohio, and interest, the father's share being \$12,000. After the father's death, the guardian listed his sum, together with \$10,000 in his hands, for taxation in Mason county. The Cincinnati firm having paid taxes to the State of Ohio on the fund of \$12,000, he made the motion in this case to test its liability to taxation also in Kentucky.  
The county court overruled his motion.  
Held.—That the judgment was right.  
Though this fund may never actually come to hands of the guardian, yet it may be taxable in Kentucky as his ward's property.  
If that fund had been taxed as her property in Ohio it ought not to be taxed again in Kentucky; but unless it had, as hers, been in an agent's hands in Ohio, the law of that State did not authorize the taxation of it as her property, but required the Cincinnati firm to pay tax on it as their own property used for their own benefit. It not being held by them as her trustees for her use, but rather for their benefit as borrowed capital, it was by a statute of Ohio subject to taxation as their property, and by a statute of Kentucky her interest in it, being her property here, was also liable to assessment as a part of the revenue of Kentucky. Borrowed capital in Ohio is taxable as the borrower's property there, and the debt due to the lender in Kentucky is taxable here as her property.

**Personal.**—We were pleased to meet in the city on yesterday, Captain M. Bateman former of Minerva, in this county, but now of Columbia, Missouri. Captain Bateman commanded the first company of cavalry raised for the Federal army in this county. He was thoroughly a Union man though not able to swallow every nauseating pill proposed to him by Radicals. Captain Bateman was permitted to register by the Board of registration in Columbia, but his name, in company with those of over four hundred Union soldiers was stricken from the books before the election without any notice to him whatever. He was thus disfranchised. On asking an explanation of the reason for striking his name from the registry, one of the Registrars wanted to question him for his hardihood in presuming to shoot his very important personage. Thus his Missouri being carried for Grant and Colfax. No one ought to doubt that similar proceedings would have been resorted to in Kentucky had the Radicals ever gained control of the State.

No. 110, LISBEN ST., NEW YORK.  
Dear Sir.—It is with much pleasure that I say to you that I consider the Plantation Bitters of untold value. In the fall of 1897 I was taken with chills and fever, with the most severe pains in my chest and head. It was with great difficulty that I could breathe. My lungs were greatly distressed, and there was severe pain in my right side, by spells. I could hardly get up from my bed. I called a doctor, who attended me all winter without the least benefit. About the first of August I commenced using your Plantation Bitters—a wine glass full three times a day—and have used it most of the time since, and I am now well and strong, able to do all my own work and the care of a large family.

Yours, &c.,  
SIRAN WILSON.  
MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half price.

**Retired.**—The many friends of Colonel John Hargis, of Morehead, will regret to learn that he has resolved to retire to the shade of private life, and has rented his hotel to his son-in-law, Mr. Johnson. The worn traveler will still receive a hospitable reception at "Our House," though they will miss the countenance of its genial landlord.

## The Mule Trade.—The Paris Kentuckian says:

Mr. E. B. Bishop, who buys for the West Indies, has lately shipped about 600 head of mules.  
John Lahr has sold to Thomas McClintock the lot of medium two-year olds recently advertised, at \$100 per head.  
Pleasant Lilly has returned from Montgomery, Albany, and reports the market better than this time last year. He has shipped to his partner, Wm. Hart, only cheap mules and horses, to be sold to the negroes.  
William Bowden and Charles Clark shipped over one hundred mules to Georgia last week.  
Kennedy & Bedford sold ten choice broke mules to William Osborn at \$175 per head.  
Private reports from the East report market over stocked and dull.  
A Millersburg correspondent writes us a note which we append below:  
"MILLERSBURG, Oct. 30, 1898.  
I send an item in the mule trade around Millersburg:  
William Bowden has this week bought 100 mules, costing as follows: 20 of Marston, \$140 each; 20 of James Miller at \$150; 10 of J. Miller at \$132 50; 30 of Will. Osborn, \$142 50; and 20 of Henry Potts, of Nicholas county, for \$132 50.  
Billy sends part to Pennsylvania and part them South. He starts 118 head to-day. We wish him luck. Thos. McClintock sends 20 South this week. Charles Clark starts 20 head South to-day.  
Gen. Thos. Johnson writes us from Lexington:  
"I am here on my way South with a car load of mules and horses. I would not have gone South this fall had I not sold largely last winter on time. The people of Georgia are so much discouraged at the thought of Grant's election of the humiliation that they are to be subject to—that little can be expected of them. I am one of those who have but little hope for the future. I believed when Lee surrendered that the last hope of civil liberty was gone."  
"Don't fail to send me the True Kentuckian, as I will not be posted in stock market without it; besides, it is very interesting to a Kentuckian from home. Direct to Millersburg, Va. Ga."

The Carlisle Mercury says: "Messrs. McClintock & Bowden shipped last week to Pennsylvania 70 head of mules, which cost them \$150 per head. Mr. Dorson, of Bath, on the 29th inst., at the same market 40 head of head of mules. E. D. Baxter, of the same county, shipped, on the 22nd instant 50 head to New Orleans."  
Some six weeks ago W. T. Ziler, sold 27 head of mules to a firm in Bourbon county, for \$125 per head. They were No. 1 stock.  
F. G. Veach sold 20 No. 1 yearling mules for \$90 per head, to Joe Ewalt, of Bourbon. He purchased 23 head mules same age and strip, Wm. Roberts, for which he paid \$90, and disposed of them at a good profit.—*Cynthiana News.*

**Small Pox at Mayslick.**—We learn that Mayslick has been visited by this terrible scourge. Two negroes have it, one out at George W. Wells', and the other at Mr. Latham's. Several negroes at Mr. Wells' have Varioloid. We gain this information from a resident of Mayslick.

**Bracken.**—The vote in Bracken was for Seymour 1210; for Grant and Colfax 506; Democratic majority 704; Democratic loss since August 6. The entire Radical vote in the county was polled, while many Democrats remained at home.

**The Vote in Nicholas.**—The Carlisle Mercury says that the Democratic majority in Nicholas county is 679. Our contemporary does not publish the aggregate vote of the county.

**The River.**—The rains week before last had the effect to raise the river at this point, and it is now in very fair navigable condition. Coal boats from Pittsburgh were passing down all last week.

## SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

Our business and mercantile men talk about the scarcity of money, but our farmers do not seemingly realize the correctness of the common talk. At Oliver Sanders' deceased sale, near Sharpburg, on the 27th ult., stock sold for unprecedented prices.—Col. Caywood officiating as auctioneer. Yearling mules sold for \$132 per head, and suckling cows for \$70 50; yearling steers brought \$52 25; 13 two year old steers \$82 50 per head; milk cows in proportion; yearling heifers from \$40 to \$45 per head; fat hogs (supposed by good judges to weigh 280 lbs.) sold at \$18 07; corn sold in the field at \$1 85 per bushel—averaging about two and a half bushels; oats sold remarkably high—at least 60 cent per dozen.

These high prices can only be accounted for on the principle that the effects and stock were sold on a credit of six months. We would advise our farmers who have stock and crops for sale, to sell on a long credit with approved security, and they will make big money by so doing, and by securing the services of our countryman, Hack Caywood, as Auctioneer.—*Mt. Sterling Sentinel.*

**THE CATTLE TRADE.**—Jas. Hodges sold a lot of fat cattle that averaged 2235 pounds at 8 cents, Bedford and Keansdy, the purchasers.

The shipments of the cattle east this week are not so large as heretofore, only about 45 car loads leaving this depot, from whence most of the fine cattle of the Blue Grass region are sent. The light shipments are caused by the reports of overstocked markets and low prices at the East.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

**STOCK AND CROP SALES.**—John N. Caldwell, auctioneer, reports to us the following sales made by himself:  
James Clark sold on Wednesday last, at the George Thomas farm, six head of cows at \$45 to \$95 per head; calves 4 head at \$25 to 30; mules, broke, per pair, \$445; one do. \$350; 11 suckling mules \$100; horses \$81 10; two yearlings, \$50; horses from \$75 to \$150; fat hogs \$20 per head; thought to be over \$7 per hundred; one Irish grazer \$90; lot of Berkshire hogs \$7 to \$15 per head; cattle, 2 year olds, \$90 10; one yearling steer \$60; 8 or 10 Cotswold sheep at \$10 per head; 8 lambs at \$8 per head; farming implements sold unusually well.  
J. S. Lindsay's sale, mares and horses sold for \$25 to \$181 per head; 12 head of 3 year old fat cattle at \$650 per hundred; feeding, cattle 2 year olds, at \$6 25; Berkshire pigs and hogs from \$7 to \$30 per head; one boar \$35; 240 shock of corn taken down at \$2 70 per barrel; 40 sheep at \$3 10 per head; small lot of lambs at \$3 per dozen, not sold.

L. G. RIDGELY, a prominent merchant tailor in Baltimore, ascended to the rear roof of the Susquehanna Hotel, in that city, and committed suicide by hurling himself to the ground, fifty feet below. He was forty-five years old, and unmarried. No definite cause for the act is known.

## The General Result—Grant and Colfax Elected.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]  
Elsewhere we give the telegraphic returns of the election. While they will fall with a deadening blow upon the hopes and wishes of millions, it cannot be said that many will be surprised with the result. After the disastrous State elections in October, it was rather a vague hope that sustained us of a triumph in November than anything else. We counted, however, the lovers of the Republic, gratulate, however, the lovers of the Republic, that they were permitted to exercise the elective franchise in the contest which terminated yesterday. We look back over the past seven years, and remember the strides that despotism made over a shattered Constitution, and over the rights of the people, when we remember that thousands of our citizens were incarcerated in dungeons for an expression of opinion; when the press was muzzled or seized by the authority of military despots; when mobs were used to overawe and intimidate every expression of veneration or love for the Constitution of our fathers, it was fortunate we were permitted to vote. Looking back, we say, over the past, we cannot but thank a little Providence that we have preserved even a shadow of the old Government. The Democracy have contended against the most powerful and unscrupulous combination of avarice, cunning, and wickedness that ever rallied under a banner of any party in the world. We have been overthrown by our adversaries.

They have triumphed under the color of law and form; but have violated both the spirit and letter of the Constitution in the North and in the South. We have been beaten, as we have been beaten before, but we have not been conquered. We have polled a popular vote such as was never given by any minority in the country. In the popular discussions preceding the election we have had the argument almost entirely upon our side; but it was of little avail to appeal to reason when our enemy was so strongly entrenched in the fortresses of prejudice, and refused to listen to it. We tried to make the canvass turn upon questions of the present and the future, but the opposition succeeded in swallowing up everything in the recollections of the past as they chose to represent them.

They had every advantage. They were in and over the power. They had every quantity of patronage at their disposal; we had nothing. They called to their aid the immense power of capital, embraced in the National Banks and the United States bonds. They had almost an unlimited amount of money to draw upon to defray the expenditures of the campaign; we had little or nothing. They had on their side the prestige of invincibility, and entered the contest with a confidence of success that was in itself half the victory.

But there were not all their advantages. We could have surmounted them had the enemy met us under the banner of a leader upon whom we could have placed the responsibility of connection with the odious Congressional legislation of the past few years. But the Radicals, fearful of this, selected a candidate entirely removed and aloof in his position and antecedents from all their measures, but who, at the same time, had a great historical reputation to aid their sinking cause. More than anything else, the personal popularity of Gen. Grant has given the Radicals this victory. In this instance it is the man who has carried the party, and not the party who has carried the man.

Thousands and tens of thousands of electors have given their suffrage to Gen. Grant upon the idea that he would prove a conservative President, and that in the end the Radicals would be completely defeated and demoralized under his administration. There is nothing, it must be confessed, in his annals that seems to sustain it.

There has been little or no personal feeling manifested against General Grant by the Democracy in this canvass. The opposition to him has been mainly upon the ground that he was likely to be controlled by wrong influences and injudicious counsellors. Satisfy the Democracy that this is a mistake, and that Gen. Grant will act in the spirit of his antecedents, and their opposition to him will be withdrawn, and they will give a cordial support to all the measures of his administration. We shall not prejudice the President elect. We hope he will realize the wishes of his conservative supporters, and be the President of the country, and not of a party. Such is said by those who know him best, to be the highest object of his ambition.

If he acts in that enlarged spirit of patriotism so incumbent upon a Chief Magistrate of the Republic, he will find in the Democracy not only no antagonism, but the heartiest and warmest adherence. But, whatever may be his action, the Democratic party is confident that the future is all its own. Its star has suffered only a temporary obscuration, but not a total eclipse. It numbers to-day a majority at least of all the white citizens of the United States. It has in its favor an adherence to principles, which, as they are conducive to the prosperity of the people, must be long triumphant. Prejudices must subside under the lapse of time and progress of events. A successful and popular soldier cannot again be found who will pilot them over the waves that threaten their destruction.

The early return of the Democracy to power we regard as one of the most certain events of our success has been postponed, but not finally defeated. To-day, in the hour of apparent defeat, when the timid may perhaps fall off from us, when the mercenary and time-serving may swell the ranks of the enemy, we look with undiminished confidence to that great triumph of the Democracy which will reward them for their patience and perseverance under the severe trials of adversity.

The Democracy must permanently rule this country, if it is to continue a republic. No other party has principles and an organization which suits the prominent national necessities. It is a glorious party, that of the Democracy. The reminiscences of its history stir the blood as we recall them, and, trumpet-like, invigorate and animate us. Every glorious page in our country's annals it has written. If there has been disgrace, humiliation, and defeat, it has not put them there, but they exist in spite of its best energies and warmest exertions. If there are any among the opposition who are so vain and foolish as to suppose that the Democracy can be crushed out by a reverse like that of yesterday, we pity their weakness. They will soon be undeceived. The Democracy are in a state of high organization, and in fine spirits, ready to battle to-morrow, if necessary, for the right and for the maintenance of their principles. It is in their hour of defeat that the gallant character and unconquerable integrity of the Democracy manifests itself most conspicuously. Reverses that to any other party would be utter ruin, glance off harmless from its elastic spirit and its indomitable resolution. It has had and is having a long and arduous conflict with Radicalism, but it is surely destined to triumph over the thousand and one parties which have preceded it. In every respect it is strong. Strong not only in

the recollections of the past and in the hopes of the future, but in its immense numerical power of the present—in the earnestness of its convictions, and in that sincerity of motives which can spring only from a known sense of right and justice. We are prouder than ever of our connection with this gallant and glorious party, that survives alike defeat and disaster; and we point to its flag as the only enduring emblem of party fidelity and heroic fidelity in the United States.

## Social Imposters.

Reflecting calmly on the artificial character of the world we live in, it seems unjust and absurd that we should single out individual imposters and brand them as imposters. Why should we begin throwing stones because it strikes us that some one is going a little farther than ourselves? We make our every-day life an elaborate hypocrisy, and our received forms are what in a purer and less developed state of society, would be characterized by one of the curtest of monstrosities. Were we to go back to more primitive ages, we should doubtless, still find humbug leavening their habits. The psychological explorer, who would trace back the stream of our corruption to its source, would find its waters tainted as they met the outer air, when they burst out fresh from under the barriers of Eden. Human nature must be recast before we can venture to carry invariable frankness into all our mutual relations. With all the oil we can apply in the shape of meaningless civilities and carefully studied deceptions, some of us get along with our fellows badly enough. The fact is, that society, like some weak old parent, must submit to be knowingly hoodwinked and humbugged. To make things pleasant for its offspring, it encourages them to deceive themselves and it. Like the luckless victim of the tropical bat, lulled into delicious slumbers while his lifeblood is being drained away, society seems to take a positive pleasure in being neatly operated upon. Should even a well-intentioned blunderer be detected in a piece of flagrant humbug, if he should be supposed to have thought of his individual advancement, his excess of zeal is leniently looked on, and the error condoned that originated in motives so laudable.

All this is very right and proper, so long as the impostor is merely vindicating his claim to be considered one of ourselves, and to rank on a level with the average of his fellow-creatures. As an easy-going, liberal-spirited man, quite ready to concede every virtue and accomplishment that his neighbors lay claim to, he ought to be met by them in a similarly charitable spirit. But the persons we have a distinct right to object to are those who habitually violate this tacit understanding, and who unfairly aim at pre-eminence above their fellows on the faith of qualities to which they have no possible claim. Our feelings with regard to cheats of this sort are governed by much the same code of honor that used to influence college opinion on the delicate question of "fudging" for military examinations. So long as you only went in for a pass, you might copy of much as you pleased, but had you attained to place or honor by borrowing from your neighbors, you would have been scouted as a Pariah, if, indeed, an over-keen chivalry prevented your being given over to the authorities. It is to be feared that we have all of us no small tendency to airing pretensions which we are ill prepared to maintain. Conscience often warns men that they are treading the brink of imposture; but, occasionally, warmed with wine or rivalry, and when they think that no one knows anything about them, they are too apt to plunge themselves in a sea of impossibilities and unrealities, and revel in it uncontrollably. But, the fit over most men are either heartily scandalized at their unbecoming conduct, or else so seriously alarmed, as they meditate on what the possible consequences of exposure must have been, as to atone for their outburst by a more or less lasting fit of repentance. Even if they are conscience-proof or thoughtless, possibly the cure is effected sooner or later by their being detected and pilloried publicly, pelted right and left with contempt, while they crimson all over with unatoned blushes. Young men, of course, at the outset of life, indulge in a vein of bombast, and affect certain pretensions more or less innocent. These are forgiven to them equally as a matter of course, if they plead their minority, and have not abused its privileges. Their pretensions are so laughably transparent, and so artlessly paraded, that they are comparatively inoffensive. They only evoke a passing criticism from those who wish to protest against being taken for dopes.

But there are successful imposters, who may pass a lifetime among us undetected, and go down honored and respected to the grave. They are found out only by those who have exceptional opportunities of studying them, or who are gifted with extraordinary acuteness. They have a strong natural instinct for humbug, and it has been fostered under circumstances favorable to its growth. They generally select one particular line, and follow it with undivided attention. They may go in for society, and, beginning in its lower circles, climb upwards as they can gain a foothold or make a spring, clinging to anything they touch with the prehensile tenacity of a monkey that is all tail and claws. They play off one creditable acquaintance against another. They make men stand for their sponsors, with whom they may once have made passing acquaintance, and who are for the time, as they well know, abroad or out of the way. As the impostor mounts, his position becomes more unassailable, and the snubs he has to fear get fewer, until he possibly takes his seat among the oligarchs of fashion in the very same rooms that he first stole into by a side door and up a back staircase. Then there is the impostor of staidness and cultivation; the remarkable well-informed man, who lays down



## MY LITTLE WIFE.

The following little poem appeared in a recent number of Blackwood's Magazine. It was written by David Wingate, who had been working as a collier since he was nine years of age.

My little wife often found the church hill,  
Sweet little, dear little, neat-footed June,  
Walking slowly and softly and thoughtfully,  
The afternoon sun on her hair and face,  
And nothing seemed sweeter  
To me than to see her  
And tell her, what weather 'twas likely to be,  
And how the wind would blow,  
That all her affections were centered in me.

My little wife once (it's strange but 'tis true),  
Sweet little, dear little, love-troubled June,  
So deeply absorbed in her day-dreaming  
The well-chimed and ceased, though she heard  
Not its strain:  
And I walking near her,  
I strove hard to persuade her  
That she who had made her  
Had destined her heart-love for no one but me.

My little wife—well, perhaps this was wrong—  
Sweet little, dear little, warm-hearted June,  
Sat on the hill-side, and the breeze came from the  
Nurtured of the preacher that thus could detain.  
And proved so completely  
That none but poor Andrew her husband could be,  
She smiled when I kissed her,  
And blushed when I kissed her,  
And owned that she loved and would love none but me.

Heat in Mines.  
Every one has anything to say about the  
mining industry. It is one of the most  
formidable enemies the miner has to contend  
with. It begins to flow as soon as the depth  
of an ordinary mine is reached, and must be  
pumped out at great expense, to enable  
the work to proceed. The steam engine was  
first devised for the sake of providing power  
to do this pumping, and it was for a Cornish  
mine that Watt invented his great improvement  
on the original machine.

Without this help many of the mines in  
England would be worthless; and as it is,  
some of them are limited in their depth by  
the difficulty and expense of getting rid of the  
water.

A curious fact has, however, been lately  
brought to notice in regard to the Nevada  
silver mines. Here the water, which is the chief  
enemy encountered after reaching a great  
depth, and instead of pumping water, the  
companies have to pump in air. A Nevada  
paper says:

"The increase in the heat of mines is now  
beginning to give many of our mining com-  
panies more trouble, and is proving a great ob-  
stacle to mining operations in those levels  
lying below a depth of one thousand feet than  
any veins or 'pockets' deposits of water yet  
encountered. A number of the leading com-  
panies on the Comstock are now engaged in  
putting in engines expressly for driving fans  
for furnishing air for the lower levels, forcing  
it through large tubes of galvanized iron.  
With this great increase of heat in our mines  
comes a great decrease of water; in fact,  
in our deepest—the Bullion, which has  
attained the depth of one thousand feet—  
a drop of water is to be seen; it is as dry as  
a lime-kiln and as hot as an oven. In the  
lower workings of the Bullion, the water,  
which are a perpendicular depth of eleven  
hundred feet below the surface, the thermom-  
eter now stands one hundred degrees—a fright-  
ful heat to be endured by a human being en-  
gaged in a kind of labor calling for severe  
muscular exertion. Here also we find the  
water to have decreased till there is at the  
present time a very insignificant amount, it  
being necessary to run the pump but four  
hours out of the twenty-four."

This corroborates the theory of some geo-  
logists, that the interior of the earth is a mass  
of melted rock. Suppose one of these Nevada  
miners should accidentally make a hole in  
the solid crust, what would become of him?

—Sun.

## The Pecuniary Condition of the Bonaparte Family.

A Paris correspondent of the Milan Pungolo  
communicates to that paper some very inter-  
esting facts concerning the private fortune of  
the imperial family of France.

"Lately," he says, "a great many persons  
here have asked what would be the pecuni-  
ary condition of the Bonaparte family in case  
a popular coup d'etat should overthrow the  
coup d'etat of December 2, 1851. From what  
I have heard on this subject it seems to me  
by no means certain that the pecuniary  
condition of the deposed imperial family  
would be a very enviable one. The Em-  
peror, it is no secret, was overwhelmed with  
debts at the time of the coup d'etat. These  
debts have of course been honored since that  
time, and his majesty has had a very large  
income; but large as his revenues have been,  
his expenditures have been still larger, and  
besides a few houses and villas which have  
been bought for him abroad, he has absolutely  
saved nothing; and in the event of an overthrow,  
the title of none of those houses, except the  
one bought recently in London, would be  
worth much."

The Emperor though reported very rich  
at the time of his marriage, was only moder-  
ately wealthy, and with his spendthrift  
habits, and the expenses connected with  
her exalted position, has managed to incur  
more debts than she can pay, unless she cur-  
tails her expenses by two-thirds, which she  
will never do. One of her Spanish estates  
was sold as far back as 1862, and the other,  
which cannot be sold under the laws of Spain,  
heavily mortgaged—one of the bad debts of  
the Credit Mobilier. The story of her hav-  
ing effected an insurance of her life with a  
London Company, for a very high sum, was  
a canard. The Prince Imperial has a large  
income, of which a very handsome sum  
might have been saved but for the continued  
embarrassments of the civil list, which have  
swallowed up the surplus. Prince Napoleon is  
wealthy, and has added every year hundreds  
of thousands of francs by dint of shrewd specu-  
lations. He spends a great deal of money,  
but always has a surplus. His means are  
most likely to be safely abroad, so that he  
may look forward to the débacle with great  
equanimity."

## Jewelry &amp;c.

## WATCHES &amp; JEWELRY.

See leave to inform their friends and the public  
at large, that they have just opened an entirely  
new, large and beautiful stock of

American, English and Geneva

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS,  
jewelry of every description and Clocks of the best  
makers, which they offer at prices that

WILL DEFY ALL

COMPETITION!

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

No Charge.

WE COME TO STAY!

We stay to do the Business.

FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING

CALL AT THE BAZAR OFFICE

ALBERT & LILLESTON.

244 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

WESTERN DEPOT—230 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SICK.

Until further notice, the proprietors of the old  
established Western Medical Office, 187 E. E.  
more St., Cincinnati, O., will cure private  
and other forms of disease in use and re-  
ceive ONE HALF THE USUAL FEE.

Recent cases cured in two to eight days. The ef-  
fects of youthful vigor, Sexual Weakness, Impu-  
tence, Loss of Sexual power in the Middle Age,  
or even the old, speedily cured.

FEMALE AFFECTIONS

OF EVERY FORM PERMANENTLY CURED.

Our Monthly Remedy for Female Affections, is  
sold in 21 bottles, for \$1.00. Price,  
\$5.00 per bottle. If you want our medicine, write to  
us, or call upon us. It will cost you nothing for a trial  
or for a letter. Send two stamps for Circular. On Pri-  
vate matters, we are confidential. We have a large  
stock of Salves, various Medicines, and a certain cure  
much sought for by the afflicted. Send no money.  
P. O. Box 2304, Cincinnati, O. P. O. Box 122, All-  
cincinnati.

## Stoves and Tinware.

## NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

## HUGH POWER,

(Successor to Power & Spalding.)

SECOND ST. SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE.

World respectfully call the attention of the public  
to the variety and styles of stoves which he now  
has on hand, in the market, of the most modern  
improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the  
qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty  
of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of opera-  
tion.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in  
design, size and price, have been selected from the  
best stove markets in the country, and will warrant  
the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the  
public.

## HIS FINE PARLOR AND LAMB GRATES

Have been selected with great care, and for variety,  
neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be  
surpassed.

I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanese  
ware, toilet sets, brass kettles, cream freers, &c.  
I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand  
good assortment of

## TIN WARE.

And am prepared to offer to the trade such induc-  
ments as shall fall to be satisfactory. Particular  
attention paid to

Spouting, and

General Job work.

The highest price paid for old copper,  
brass and iron.

HUGH POWER.

NEW COOPER,

No. 21 & 23 SECOND STREET, Opposite Court

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

## COOKING STOVES

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever

was sold in this market.

Hardware.

## TO MERCHANTS.

Boots, Shoes, and Hats.

(Direct from the Factories.)

We have just received the

LARGEST STOCK

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market.

All our goods are from the VERY BEST

NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Clad's best Boots.

Allen & Plog's Boots & Brogans.

Batchelder's Boots and Brogans.

Lotting's Boots and Brogans.

A. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's

Shoes.

Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Chil-

dren's Shoes.

Boyd & Son's celebrated Women's and Chil-

dren's Shoes.

John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Chil-

dren's Shoes.

Kimball's celebrated Women's and Men's shoes.

And all other A1 brands of calf, kip and Morocco

shoes.

Hats.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush,

and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

TERMS CASH.

## TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS.

## HARDWARE.

## CUTLERY.

## SADDLERY.

## DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS.

## RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

AMMUNITION, (all kinds.)

Our stock of

COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOL-

WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES,

AND SADDLERY,

is now full and complete. We invite any persons

wishing any goods in the above lines to give us a

call and examine goods and prices. We are deter-

mined to sell goods as low as any house in the West.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

TERMS CASH.

Planning Mill.

M. J. CHASE.

(of the late firm of Manker, Chase & Co., of Ripley,

Ohio.)

A. DIMMITT. E. H. COLLINS.

## KENTUCKY

## Planing and Flooring Mill,

Doors, Sash and Blind

FACTORY.

CHASE, DIMMITT & COLLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, PALING,

LATH, MOULDINGS.

Pine and Poplar Lumber,

PLANED AND ROUGH,

Corner 2nd & Poplar Sts., (5th Ward,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

GOOD SET, PLANED FLOORING at \$8.50 per Moun-

dry Goods.

GEORGE COX & SON,

DEALERS IN [W. H. COX]

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Matting,

Housekeeping Goods Generally,

MEDICAL DEPT.

DR. A. B. DUKE

offers his medical services to the citizens of May-

sville and vicinity. Office on Market street, in the

old brick building, opposite Jackson's stable.

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## Grocery and Commission Merchants

## NEW FIRM.

## HAMILTON GRAY &amp; Co.

(Successors to W. Gray.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Liquors, Wines, Brandies, &c.

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving from

New York and other eastern

ports the following supply of

fresh family groceries, long

chased at the lowest cash

prices, and now offer

them to our patrons

and consumers at Cin-

cinnati quotations:

New Orleans

and inland cities,

crushed, pulverized, Rio,

Java and Laguayra coffee,

manufactured in barrels, half

and kits, sugar and black

tea, fine cut chewing tobacco,

smoking tobacco, Gorman and

son soap, envelopes, letter

and note paper, imported agents, oysters and

lobsters, washboards, native and foreign

wine, apples, French and palm brandies, gin, Scotch

ale, nutmegs, cloves, smoking tobacco, &c., which

we will sell low for cash, or in exchange for all

kinds of country produce.

All orders sent as usual be filled in the same

manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as

the parties purchasing were personally present.

We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade gen-

erally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

may12w

## GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

## W. L. PEARCE,

## Wholesale Grocer,

AND

## COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Sutton street, opposite the Hill House,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other

eastern ports, the following supply of fresh

FAMILY GROCERIES,

purchased at the lowest cash price, and now

offer to our patrons and customers at Cin-

cinnati quotations:

New Orleans

and inland cities,

crushed, pulverized, Rio,

Java and Laguayra coffee,

manufactured in barrels, half

and kits, sugar and black

tea, fine cut chewing tobacco,

smoking tobacco, Gorman and

son soap, envelopes, letter

and note paper, imported agents, oysters and

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All orders sent as usual be filled in the same

manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as

the parties purchasing were personally present.

We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade gen-

erally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

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## LIQUORS.

including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles,

fine French champagne wine,

ginger wine, native wine and

RECTIFIED WHISKY.

I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on

the most reasonable terms. My personal attention

will be given to the sale and shipment of all goods

consignments to any care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same man-

ner with reference to quantity, quality and price as

if the parties purchasing were personally present.

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## CHARLES A. LOVE,

## GROCERY, PRODUCE.

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANT,

Second st. below Sutton,

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DEALER IN

Farm implements, grain, grass and garden seeds of

every variety. My stock of heavy groceries, such as

Sugar, Tea, Coffee,

Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.,

is complete. Having been purchased during the late

decline in goods, we are prepared to compete both

in quality, and price with any house in the city.

I am offering below Cincinnati prices a large as-

sortment of

Canned Fruits,

Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters, Raisins, Figs,

Currents, green and dried apples, peaches, &c., &c.,

at a large discount.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Farmers wanting a reaper, or mower will find

their interest to call and examine the

CHAMPION,

the best and cheapest machine ever sold in this

market. Circulars sent on receipt of address.

I am prepared to receive and forward all kinds

of goods at lower rates than the lowest parties having

TOBACCO.

or anything to ship, will be well to call and see us

before making their arrangements.